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(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Call to scientists abroad

New Delhi, (UNI) - The government of India has sought names of scientists of Indian origin settled abroad who desire to help in the country's development.

The Indian missions in a number of countries have been asked to forward fparticuflars of outstanding engineers and technologists who could spend some time at Indian Institutions.

The step is in pursuance of a project on transfer of knowhow through expatriate, specialists of Indian origin being funded by the United Nations Development Programme.

According to official sources, the experts so invited will be expected to provide Specific Technical Inputs towards the development of the country in priority areas.

The expenfses on the scientists' international travel and their subsistence allowance at U N rates during the stay here would be borne by U N D P. It has initially allotted 1,00,000 U S dollars to India from the allocation for this year.

The sources said an Inter-Departmental Committee has also been set up to define procedures for selection, areas of priority and other such details.

The Indian National Science Academy has decided to take "concrete steps" to check scientists leaving the country and settling abroad.

According to Dr V Ramalinga Swamy, President of the Academy, this had become necessary because nearly 400 fellows of the Academy had called for basic reforms in the organisational and functional set-up of the Academy.

He told fnewsmen at Udaipur in Rajasthan a few days ago that the threat of brain-drain was looming serious with many scientists leaving the country due to "lack of favourable atmosphere for their research studies in the country."

Dr. Ramalinga Swamy said a campaign would soon be started to attract the "young talent" towards science.

He said the Academy had decided to send proposals to the Government for providing financial assistance to scientists wanting to go abroad.

Naxalites active

Madras, Aug 29. (UNI) - Despite vigorous counter-measures launched by the police, extremist violence in certain backward pockets of Tamil N adu has continued unabated and claimed eleven lives since the beginning of this year.

Reported killings attributed to the Naxalite (Maoist) groups suggest that the major scene of activities has shifted from Dharmapuri, once the worst-hit district, to adjoining North Arcot.

The Dharmapuri and North Arcot Districts are amongst the most backward in Tamil Nadu, according to official studies like the National Sample Survey and Rural Credit and Investment Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India.

Ten of the eleven alleged Naxalite murders of the year were reported from North Arcot district. These include three police personnel killed on August 6 at Tirupattur when a bomb exploded in a car in which some arrested Naxalites were being taken to jail. Three Naxalites also died in the explosion.

The Tirupattur blast occurred less than a fortnight after the Tamil Nadu government, in an official review circulated among members of the State Legislative Assembly, conceded that extremist violence was "showing signs of escalation." The review revealed a proposal to strengthen police stations in the Dharmapuri and North Arcot districts.

A compilation of reported incidents of Naxalite violence shows that as many as seventeen persons were killed in the last twenty months. A vigorous anti-Naxalite campaign was launched by the police a year ago following the setting up of a task force based at Mathur in Dharmapuri district as part of the campaign, intensive combing operations have been carried out in villages suspected to be extremists' haunts.

Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran has sought the cooperation of all political parties in eliminating conditions that promote extremist violence. However, no precise political or economic measures to achieve this end have been spelt out.

Land reform measures in the State have failed to bring about structural changes in Agrarian relations. Prevalence of semi-feudal practices, like disguised bonded labour system in certain pockets, has been brought to light by investigators.

Extremist groups drawing inspiration from the 1967 peasant uprising at Naxalbari in West Bengal sprang up in the State in the early seventies. At least four different groups are said to exist. Their activities were put down during the emergency but picked up fresh momentum with the release of Naxalite detenus as part of the general amnesty to political prisoners announced by the Janata Government.

Rajiv Gandhi to enter politics

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Rajiv Gandhi, the elder son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is ultimately entering politics, setting at rest all speculations about who would fill the void created by the tragic and untimely death of Sanjay Gandhi in an aircrash last June.

Rajiv, 37, would resign his post as a pilot of the Indian Airlines to seek a bye-election from Uttar Pradesh, preferably from Allahabad, the birth place of his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mrs. Gandhi is yet to recover from the shock in the death of Sanjay as a mother and also as a trusted colleague. Sanjay came to her help at a difficult stage in her political career and she did not keep it a secret that he was to a larger extent responsible for her return to power. Sanjay was "more than a brother to me", she lamented at his death which shattered her hope of the future.

During her period of persecution under the Janata rule there were hardly anyone to stand by her except those who faced inquiry commissions along with her. It was Sanjay who gave her support. On her return to power she was surrounded by sycophants and self-seekers. She found none of her senior colleagues worthy of her trust and confidence. When Sanjay entered politics in full swing she placed her trust in him and his combative character fitted him for the role. He soon came to be known as the "crown prince" and the future prime minister.

As the funeral pyre of Sanjay was still smouldering, speculations were afoot as to who would be the fit person to step into his shoes. A Punjabi clique campaigned for Sanjay's wife Menaka Gandhi as the right person with a matching drive to pick up the strings. Another group wanted Rajiv to enter politics since he was the only person who could enjoy Mrs. Gandhi's trust. Sensing her liking, politicians and youth congress leaders hovered around Rajiv to coax him to enter politics. Mrs. Gandhi left the decision to Rajiv himself.

Little is known about Rajiv Gandhi. He shuns publicity. His aircrew testify him a thorough-gentleman-pilot who has never tried to put weight around as the prime minister's son. He gave due respect to his seniors in the profession as any ordinary pilot would. In spite of living in the prime minister's house ever since he was born, he never took an interest in politics and he hardly knows any politician. He is too withdrawn and sober by temperment.

Rajiv Gandhi

In a recent interview published in a New Delhi magazine, Rajiv said that he would enter politics if that would genuinely help his mother. "The way I look at it is that mummy has to be helped somehow. She had a lot of support from Sanjay and now it is not there. I can't really give her the sort of support he was giving her. He'd been in the game since 1973. In my case, I don't know anybody. I don't know much about politics. So there is no question of my stepping into his shoes. So I must help her out in some other manner. I personally think the best way is to be a sort of communication medium to her", he said.

About giving up his career as a pilot, he said that his mother was worried when he went for flying. "It is very emotional. It is no use telling her that more people die on the roads than while flying."

How far Rajiv would be able to fill the void is to be seen. The immediate consideration according to a Rajiv lobbyist is; "Mrs. Gandhi now needs a member of the family to stand by her - just to provide the surrounding - to take her away from sorrow. She has suffered a lot, both physically and mentally, as a result of Sanjay's death."

Having convinced about the need for him to enter politics, by force as well as by circumstances, there is no reason to doubt whether Rajiv would shine in his new role, which bestows him authority and responsibility, under the able and active guidance of his mother. Rajiv has the advantage of not being a controversial figure, unlike his brother Sanjay, and the people have come to accept him as the obvious and the right choice for the task he is being assigned.

However, there is no one in the ruling Codngress(I) party with the courage even to raise a whispering campaign against Mrs. Indira Gandhi today. That speaks about the future.

SINO INDIAN FILM EXCHANGE ON THE CARDS

New Delhi, August 29 (UNI) — A Sino-Indian exchange of feature films is in the offing if the current efforts on both sides materialise.

Three Chinese films likely to come to India are 'Opium Ware' which won critical acclaim at some international film festivals abroad, 'Life in Rural China' and Dr. Norman Bethunel. The last film still under production, is about a Canadian medico who was closely associated with the late Mao Tse-tung and had participated in the long march.

Launching the rocket

By S.C. Pandya

Sriharikota. Morning on this tiny island on the Andhra Coast was not any different in appearance on July 18, but hearts certainly were beating a little faster. Pullayya, the 59-year old fisherman was thinking of the days when he used to send toy rockets and blazing things up into the air during festivals and wondering what all the fuss about that 'big-toy' inside the rocket launching centre was. Inside the SHAR (Sriharikota range) the scientists went about their work in eagerness laced with anxiety, darting a glance every now and then at the winking red digits of the electronic clock.

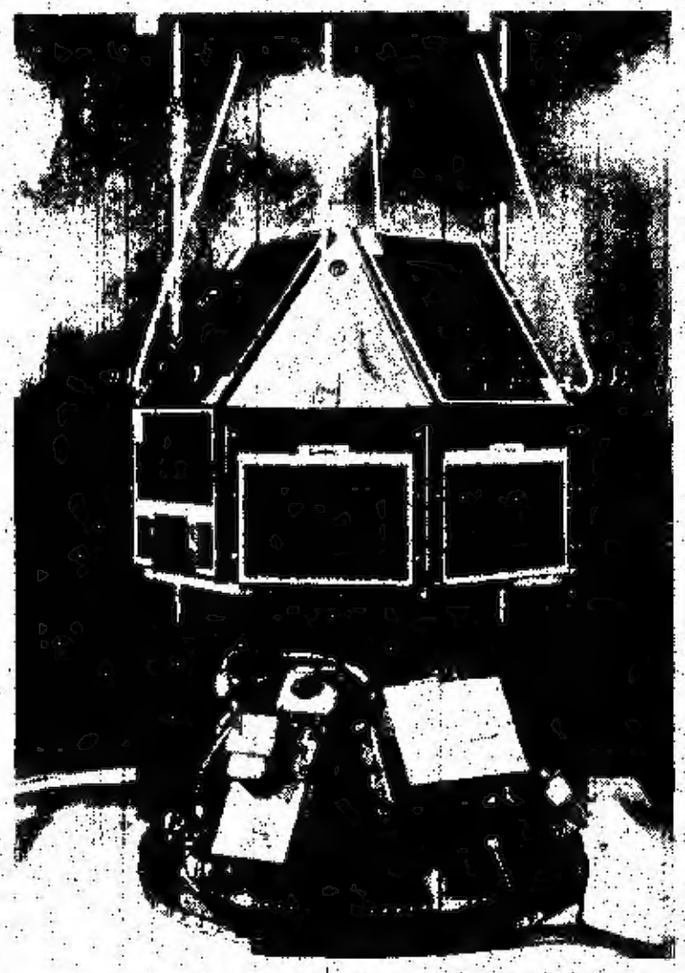
Next morning someone would be reading from a newspaper and explaining to Pullayya that the pencil-shaped rocket was no 'toy'.

Travelling in the rocket was the Rohini Satellite. And when he hears that a satellite can forecast floods and cyclones and even indicate the presence of huge shoals of fish in the sea; he would wag his head in agreement. Naturally he wouldn't be interested in the many other 'miracles' a satellite can work like transmission of telephone and TV signals.

07.30. The countdown is on. The two dozen top scientists in the bomb-proof Block House and the engineers in the control room were all set. Outside all was quiet. For safety reasons no aircraft or fishing vessel was allowed anywhere on the seas south-east of SHAR.

SLV-3, weighing 17 tonnes, measuring 22 metres in length and 1 metre in diameter waited on the launch pad. In its bowels some one lakh components ticked and some 25 kilometres of wire buzzed with electric signals.

SLV-3 - Blasting off from the Launch Pad.



The Rohini Satellite - [Rs-1].

A computer is checking 500 different aspects of the functioning of SLV-3. Eight and a half minutes to go. The control room checks the readiness. They get message 'Roger' meaning there is no malfunctioning.

In the Control Room, the countdown was going on. And with every time count, the suspense mounted up. The quiet atmosphere became quieter. With the count of T minus 30, that is, 30 seconds to go, it was dead silence. And then .....3, 2, 1, 0 (fire). Dot on the command, with a deafening thunder, the 22.7 metre long SLV-3 rocket shot up vertically with a force of 57 tonnes. Just then the clock ticked 9 hrs 3 minutes 45 seconds.

Leaving behind coils of silver smoke emitted by the ignited first stage, the rocket, within seconds, entered the floating layer of translucent snow-white clouds and became invisible to the naked eyes. The first stage of the rocket burnt out at 18 kms, second at 72 kms. and the third at 140 kms. The last stage with the Rohini Satellite reached a height of 285 kms. The computers were watching. Within 12 minutes, bright green signals on the electronic panels confirmed that the 35-kg Rohini Satellite (RS-1), placed on top of the fourth and final stage of SLV-3, was ejected into the earth's orbit with a speed of 28,000 km/Hr. From then on, she is orbiting the earth once in every 97 minutes. For 100 days or more, Rohini will be feeding a variety of data to a network of ground stations at Srihariketa, Trivandrum, Ahmedabad and Car Nicobar.

India has, thus been firmly placed on the space map and become the sixth nation in the world to have this capability. The other five nations are: USSR, USA, France, Japan and China.

Congratulating all the men behind the success, a beaming ISRO Chairman, Professor Satish Dhawan said, "India has come of age in the field of Space Technology".

Kerala in Neolithic map

Trivandrum, (UNI) - Did man stray southward as far as Kerala in the Neolithic age? A stone hand tool found in the north Kerala village of Kathiroor in Cannanore district recently would seem to suggest that Kerala had human habitation at least 2,000 years before Christ was born.

The nine-centimetre long polished stone handaxe has been identified by the Calicut Art Gallery Curator K.V Ravindran, as one belonging to the New Stone Age. This handaxe with a blunt edge and finger depressions was discovered while trenches were being made for laying the foundation of a house.

Neolithic tools were usually made of trap rock. This is not the first Stone Age tool found in Kerala. Two years ago, an implement of similar shape and material was unearthed by archaeologist K. Mohammed at Koduvalli in Kozhikode district.

Kerala is excluded from the Palaeolithic Age (Old Stone Age) map of India as quartzite, from which most Palaeolithic tools were made, was scarce in Kerala. But the abundant presence of trap rock supports the theory that there might have been human habitations in Kerala in the Neolithic Age.

UAE deports Indians

New Delhi (IBS) - Nine members of a Hindu organisation who were arrested last month in Abu Dhabi on charge of opposing Islam and defaming its teachings while spreading Hinduism in the United Arab Emirates, have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The court has also ordered they be deported on expiry of their sentence, and that a sum of 7,000 dollars seized from them should be confiscated.

The court stated that an unemployed India. Kete Gollan, leader of the organisation, living in Abu Dhabi had made his house the venue for illegal meetings where he preached Hinduism while defaming Islam. He collected funds on behalf of his organisation, claiming it was a branch of the parent body in India. Since preachding any other religion other than Islam in all the Gulf countries is unlawful, the authorities seem soon swooped down on Gollan's house and arrested him and his followers.

Indians all over

New Delhi (IBS) — Barring six countries, people of Indian origin are scattered throughout the world, and these people have accepted citizenship in as many as 91 countries, but not in the remaining 51 countries. There are 142 countries in the world.

The countries which have no recorded persons of Indian origin are Cape Verde Island, Guinea Bissau, Korea(north), Mauritania, Mongolia and Romania.

Countries with high Indian populations are — Nepal 3.8 million, Sri Lanka 1.4 million Malaysia 1.3 million, Mauritius 63,500, Burma 340,00, Fiji 3 million, Guyana 4.3 million, UK 500,000, USA 300,000, Trinidad and Tobago 421,000 and Canada 175,000.

Changes in second satellite

New Delhi (UNI) - Major changes are being effected in the second earth observation satellite Bhaskara two scheduled to be launched in the middle of next year from the Soviet cosmodrome.

Following the experience gained from the operation of Bhaskara one and simulation studies conducted on ground, the various on-board systems including the payloads proposed for Bhaskara two have been carefully reviewed for improvements in their design and fabrication as well as in testing and evolution methodologies.

The modifications have been of three categories. These relate to problems encountered in switching on the TV camera of Bhaskara one, general improvement in the satellite design and technology, and improvement in the utilisation of the spacecraft within the constraints of time schedules, resources and technologies.

According to the department of space, some major improvements have been identified regarding the TV camera. These relate to reducing the possibility of single point failures in critical systems, improving the method of operations of redundant systems, a better fabrication technique of high voltage supplies and separation of a certain operational sequence.

Petition against Indira dismissed

New Delhi (IBS) - The Allahabad High Court dismissed an election petition against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi upholding her preliminary objection that the petition was not presented before a proper court.

The petition was filed by Bhagwan Singh Madhav Singh of Udhasnagar, Maharashtra, who had lost to Mrs. Gandhi in the January Lok Sabha elections. Mrs. Gandhi has since resigned her Rae Bareli seat, and retained her Medak (Andhra Pradesh) seat, while Arun Nehru (Cong-I), has been returned in the by-election from Rae Bareli.

The Judge, Justice Chaturvedi stated that the petition should have been filed in the Lucknow bench as the Rae Bareli courts fell within the jurisdiction of the bench under the United Provinces High Courts Amalgamation Order of 1948.

Voters' card approved

Shillong (Meghalaya) - Aug. 24 (UNI) - The Indian Government has approved the proposal of the election commission to issue all voters in the north-east region identity cards, bearing their photos, according to an official release here.

The identity cards will help check impersonation and ensure free fair elections, besides being an aid for quick polling.

This system will be put into operation after the claims and objections have been disposed of and the final electoral roll is prepared.

The cost of preparing such identity cards in Meghalaya is estimated at Rs 2.1 million.

Silent valley talks

New Delhi, August 29 (UNI) — The long drawn out controversy over the Silent Valley hydro-electric project is likely to be resolved by the second week of August, when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Kerala Chief Minister E.K.Nayanar are due to meet.

Kerala, which is keen on implementing this project, envisaging generation of 240 MW of electricity by impounding the water of the Kunthipuzha river, has launched a vigorous campaign in favour of the project.

The Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB), which is the implementing authority, has produced a mass of well-documented literature which seeks to refute the views expressed by conservationists that the project would endanger rare genetic resources found in this 50-million-year old tropical rain forest.

SOVIET PARTS FOR BHASKARA II

New Delhi (IBS) - The USSR will help India by providing certain components free of cost for the second earth observation satellite "Bhaskara II", which is scheduled to be launched in the middle of 1981.

Dowry stu

New Delhi, Aug 27 (UNI) - A comprehensive study of the dowry problems in different parts of India is being undertaken by the Union Government to evolve a program of action to counter the evil.

The study will be initially limited to the Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh. On completion of this the studyf will be extended to other districts to be selected in south east and west India.

In each district, the study will embrace at least 1,200 households of which 600 will be from rural areas, 400 from urban areas and the rest from the semi-urban areas.

An official document relating to the study says that the incidence of practice and problem of dowry particularly situations leading to torture and death is reported to be higher among middle classes. But this has to be tested and investigated.

The document says the studyf which will be conducted by the Institute of Economic and Market Research is necessitated by the total inadequacy of existing laws including the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, to deal with the problem.

Help offere

New Delhi, Aug 19 (UNI) - India has offered all possible co-operation to Iran in its industrial development, especially in the field of small-scale industry.

The offer was made by the Minister of State for Industry, Charanjit Chanana, during a meeting with the visiting Iranian Deputy Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Syed Ali Satari-pour, here.

Dr.Chanana said there was similarity between India and Iran in the socio-economic field and India would extend the maximum co-operation in developing Iran's industrial sphere.

The Iranian Minister told Dr. Chanana that he found his visit to the small industrial centres very useful and wanted India's help in the field of small industries, plants and machinery, technology and training of personnel.

He said that in Iran since the revolution 2,500 small industries had come up, but there were not enough facilities to train technical people and also, there was no

Many categorie of UK citizens

NEW DELHI (IBS) — Britain has a new citizenship law in place of its single citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies. Replacing the British nationalities act of 1948, the new law will provide for three types of citizen.

British citizenship, of the British dependent territories and British overseas citizenship. British citizenship will be of the status closely connected with the United Kingdom and colonies who were born, adopted, naturalized or registered with or as citizens of the UK, or whose parents or grandparents are able to meet this criteria.

So will all immigrants who are settled in the United Kingdom who are now citizens of the UK and its colonies. Commonwealth citizens who are lawfully settled in the UK will not be adversely affected by the new law. The government's commitment to the wives and dependents (especially children) already settled in the UK will remain unchanged.

British overseas citizenship

Dowry study under way

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This inadequacy has been demonstrated by the increasing incidence of the evil and related crimes like bride burning.

An official survey has shown that case of wife burning tragedies increased from 670 in 1975 to 1064 last year in the country.

These figures, compiled on the basis of reported incidents, do not include cases of suicides by newly married women.

Of the total number of cases of wife burning tragedies reported last year, 362 were from Maharashtra and 249 from Andhra Pradesh. There were 148 cases in Delhi, 98 in Rajasthan, 48 in West Bengal, 44 in Uttar Pradesh and 23 in Punjab.

Two cases each were reported from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and none from Kerala.

The document notes that the parties involved in most of such incidents "are unwilling to invoke the protection of the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act."

A request to State Governments and Union Territory administration to indicate how many prosecutions were launched under the Act brought replies which "present a discouraging picture".

Replies from ten States showed that there was only one case of prosecution.

"There are, therefore, obvious limitations in a legislative approach in meeting this problem."

University bill introduced

New Delhi, (UINI) - A Bill to restore to the Aligarh Muslim University its minority character has been introduced in the Indian Parliament.

By an irony of history, the Congress(I) government in power is seeking, by the present legislation, to undo what a predecessor government, also under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had done with the best of motives and in the interests of secularism. Shortly before Mrs. Gandhdi's government was swept off from power in 1977, it had put through Parliament a Bill amending the basic Muslim character of Aligarh university founded during the early years of India's freedom struggle by the eminent scholar and educationist Sir Syed Ahmed. Originally named the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College and intended to promote the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims in India, the institution was later incorporated as the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Janata Party that came into power following the fall of the Congress Government had promised, in its 1977 election manifesto, that it would enact a law to restore the minority character of AMU, and thereby secured Muslim support. But before it could fulfill its promise, the party as well as the Lok Dal which had stepped into its shoes, were out of power.

In the general elections to the Indian Parliament in January 1980 the Congress Party led by Mrs Indira Gandhi had promised, in its poll manifesto, it would, if voted to power, restore to AMU its minority character as envisaged by the university's founder and as enshrined in its original charter.

The new Bill seeks to amend the definition of the expression "University" occurring the present Act and to empower the university to promote especially the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslim of India. The Bill further seeks to restore the status of the supreme governing body to the University Court. A change in the procedure of appointment of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor is also provided for, as well as the restoration of the office of honorary Treasurer.

Help offered to Iran

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He said that in Iran since the revolution 2,500 small industries had come up, but there were not enough facilities to train technical people and also, there was no technical know-how.

For this purpose, Iran sought the assistance of the Association of Indian Engineering Industry in identifying Indian engineering companies prepared to provide engineering know-how, plant and equipment and managerial services.

At his meeting with AIEI here Mr. Satarippour said setting up of small estates and an alloy steel plant were the two specific areas, where Iran needed immediate assistance.

An illustrative list of industries for which the Iranian industry needed assistance, handed over to AIEI, included electric lamps, cable and wires, motors, electronic items, agricultural equipment, foundries, bicycles, leaf springs, injection machines, machine tools, diesel generating sets etc.

Mr. Sataripour said joint ventures with non-aligned countries, especially India, would be encouraged.

Many categories of UK citizenship

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British overseas citizenship will be conferred on all those citizens of the UK who do not acquire British citizenship of citizenship of the British dependent territories.

In this manner all the present citizens of the UK and colonies will be covered by the new law.

INDIA EXTENDS RS 150 MILLION CREDIT TO VIETNAM

Bombay, (UNI) - The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has extended a credit of Rs 150 million (19 million dollars) to Vietnam for purchase of goods from India.

The credit will be utilised through the Vietcombank, which looks after Vietnam's foreign trade, for importing from India rolling stock and equipment for textile and other light industries.

The credit is repayable in 10 years, after an initial grace period of two years.

The Indian offer is in response to a request made by the Vietnamese prime minister Pham Vam Dong

INDIA'S INDUSTRY TO BE RESTRUCTURED

New Delhi, Aug 19 (UNI) - In a major policy change, the Indian Government has announced plans to restructure the power industry in the country by entrusting the generation and distribution of power to two independent bodies.

The present structure, in which generation, transmission and distribution of power have been clubbed together, suffers from a number of limitations, the Energy Ministry feels.

The movement of technical and managerial personnel from one stream to another is generally not desirable because of the high degree of specialisation required in each discipline.

Overseas firms in oil venture

New Delhi, (UNI) - Several multinational oil companies will soon be awarded concessions in India's continental shelf for oil exploration.

This follows the recent announcement by the Union Government throwing open off-shore and on-shore operations to foreign firms to augment India's oil production.

British Petroleum, Shell International and France's Compaigne Francaise des Petroles (CFP) are likely to be among the first oil companies to be given concessions.

Exploratory talks with these companies have already been held, as have been with three US multinationals including EXXON, although the terms are still to be settled. The terms are likely to be generous and will involve production-sharing in the event of oil being found, according to Petroleum Ministry sources.

The companies awarded the contracts will have to give undertakings for minimum investments for their programmes so that they do not withdraw early in case oil is not found in the initial wells spudded. India will, however, have the first option to buy all the oil produced.

This cautious policy is being adopted in the light of India's past experience when foreign groups were given concessions in the Kutch, Bay of Bengal and Cauvery basins in the western and eastern continental shelfs. The groups drilling one dry well each and withdrew without making any further investments.

The companies involved then were the Carlsberg-Natomas, Reading and Bates and Asamera groups with their principals in the USA and Canada. The Petroleum Ministry feels that despite the generous terms allowed to them for production sharing, the companies withdrew without making serious effort to find oil, though seismic surveys showed the presence of hydrocarbons.

The Ministry has now decided that it will award concessions only to what are known as "oil majors" which have the capacity and financial resources to follow through the exploration programmes. British Petroleum, Shell and CFP already have vast experience in this area of operation.

Ship for a nickel

New Delhi (IBS) - A businessman from Indore who entered the shipping world recently, purchased a freighter with its entire cargo for just one rupee (about 5 cents). The ship, which belongs to an American company was estimated to be worth around 15 million dollars.

The mind-blowing deal came to light when the baffled customs authorities raided the house of the upcoming magnate on July 17, and seized some "incriminating" documents. Customs officials are reassessing the value of the cargo which was listed formerly as burnt out material.

The cargo consisted of polyester fibre and yarn, and the customs it is reported, discovered that much of it is in good condition and its market value runs into several hundred thousand dollars.

Satish Sanghi, 42, the businessman concerned, claims that there is nothing incredible about the deal. Sanghi admitted having bought the ship for a rupee. But a freighter, even if sold as scrap, would certainly yield more than a rupee.

Sanghi claims that the great risk involved was the reason why he was sold the ship at such a nominal price. The ship, named Thriving Country, belonged to the Penelope shipping company of Panama. It was damaged in a major fire in Bombay harbour in 1978. The fire was reportedly caused by a cargo of calcium carbonade on the ship.

The shipping company recovered the cost of the ship from the insurance but was losing heavily on port charges and crew cost.

The company advertised in local papers for sale of the ship where it was, and of all the ship brokers in Bombay only Sanghi took the chance at purchasing it.

Had the ship sunk on his hands he would have lost more than 3.5 million dollars, the damages for sinking a ship in Indian waters, coupled with compensation to various firms. The ship was towed out to a safe distance and the fire put out gradually, the vessel was still paying anchorage tax, and finally when the cargo was unloaded and the assessment made, he had still spent over 2.5 million for anchorage charges, plus fire fighting and unloading.

Now Sanghi states that the Bombay customs are acting nasty about damaged and once "goods fit to be destroyed". They have released the calcium carbonate cargo, but are refusing to let him have the yarn and nylon fibre.

FORMER MINISTER DEAD

New Delhi (IBS) - M.V. Krishnappa, noted freedom fighter and former Union Minister died of brain hemorrhage in a private nursing home in Bangalore recently.

Toronto Board of Education

HERITAGE LANGUAGES PROGRAM, 1980-81

In 1980-81, all students attending Toronto Board of Education elementary schools will be offered Heritage Languages Programs in any language. In a Heritage Languages Program, students learn a language other than English of French, usually their mother tongue. These programs will beign the week of September 22, 1980 and will run for 2½ hours per week.

Letters describing the program will be sent home to parents with the students in early september with information about registration for the programs.

If your child does not bring this information home, please telephone your local school for copies.

For further information, you may call the Heritage Languages office of the Toronto Board of Education at 598-4931, Extension#605.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Ontario, Canada's most populous province, is holding municipal elections in November. These elections are held every two years.

Indo-Canadians have been living in this province for many years, though in the last two decades their numbers have become quite significant. In spite of their economic prosperity, educational attainment and immunity of prejudicial treatment they face, not many of them are yet involved in the political process by running for elections. Two months from now, when civic elections are held, there will be an excellent opportunity for them to attempt such political involvement.

All cities and townships in the province will be electing municipal councillors and mayors and a couple of hundred school boards will be electing trustees. Getting elected to some of these offices is the best way to learn about civic politics in Canada. Very often at this level there is no need to have any political party affiliation. The experience gained at this level could be of assistance later on if one would like to run for other levels of public office.

If we really want to influence events here and to make an impact on this society, it is imperative that we should take the necessary steps to become successful in the political arena. We hope many Indo-Canadians with vision and drive will consider carefully the need for such involvement and either decide to run for such offices or assist those who run. We look forward to seeing a fair number of such candidates in the upcoming elections in November this year.

Letters

British exploitation

Of course it is unfair not to give credit where credit belongs; and pursuing that logical approach, I agree with Richard D. Corrance. (British Exploitation, Canadian India Times, August 4, 1980). At the same time and by the same token of his logic, I beg to differ with some of his representations.

The "Thughees" were never a 5 century continuing problem. After Chatrapati Shiwajee died (The man from Maharastra — who led a prolonged revolt against the Mughal emperors of Delhi), his army became frustrated, distintegrated, and eventually retrogressed (in the absence of their leader and objectivity) to the level of common bandits and killers, popularly known as "Thugs" in the west. This phenomenon ranged from 70 to 100 years, and came to an end when in the 18th century British rulers of India finally controlled and eleminated it.

India's roads were first properly planned and built by the late Pathan king Sher Shah. The Grand Trunk road joining the East and West from Assam to Punjab was completed long before the East India Company of Lord Clive reached the port of Calcutta as spice merchants. The British later on developed it and added a few more.

Indian Railways had to be developed to move the native raw-materials like iron, copper, mica, and other commodities like spices, silk and carpets out of India to the homes of the colonialists and their rich customers in Europe. If the railways were truly meant for the natives, the horrifying phenomenon of the 1942 famine in Bengal would not have taken place. 6,000,000 natives died of hunger not because there was no food, but because transportation facilities were not available to bring food to the needy ones.

The abolition of the "Suttee" was a British initiative, but not without the tremendous help of Raja Rammohon Roy, who fought against the native reactionaries and religious fanatics, and eventually by being able to convince the British to bring forth the necessary law. Mr.Corrance forgot to mention his name.

Last, but not least, Mr. Corrance also forgot to mention the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Nation, and his contributions during the last days of the British Raj in India. Without the help, understanding and cooperation of the Mahatma, the partitioning of the country leading to independence was hardly possible by Sir Stafford Cripps and Earl Mountbatten.

P.B. Mukhopadhyay

Cultural diversity extolled

Excerpts from an address by The Honourable Jim Fleming, M.P., Minister of State for Multiculturalism, to the Indo-Canadian Society of Alberta.

I am very pleased that you, the Indo-Canadian Association of Alberta, invited me to be here tonight. I would like to share a few of my thoughts on what I see as major priorities for multiculturalism in Canada.

These priorities are based on what I see as emerging problems. Problems which must be addressed for they will not go away just because they are ignored. They are problems which exist and ones which we must acknowledge.

The distinguished Canadian academic Dr. Daniel Cappon recently made some statements that I would like to use as a starting point for my remarks tonight. He said:

"Canada has opened the gates of immigration under the delusion that Canadians are superior beings, the false illusion that Canadians are somehow immune to racism. They aren't".

In adopting a more just and liberal immigration policy in the 1960s we did not do so under the delusion that Canadians were superior beings. We had, sadly, examples that Canadians were not beyond reproach. Examples such as the Chinese Exclusion Acts, the restrictions on South Asian immigration as witnessed in the Koma Gata Maru Affair, the refusal of Canada to accept Jewish refugees fleeing from Nazi persecution and the infamous treatment of Japanese-Canadians during the Second World War. One must, however put those examples into the context of time and understand that many canadians approved the actions that were taken by the governments of the day.

Nonetheless, given this knowledge the government adopted a more just immigration policy because it judged that an immigration policy which was essentially "White Only" was wrong and unacceptable in today's world. For Canada to live peacefully and harmoniously in the world, it was essential that Canada demonstrate equality in its immigration policy. I support the decision taken in the 1960s just as I supported the Immigration Act of 1977. Our immigration policy must be one which is based on the principle of equality and not one based directly or indirectly on the principles of discrimination.

In saying as Cappon did that Canadians are not immune to racism, I feel it imperative to state that the vast majority of Canadians are not bigots waiting for the first opportunity to practise discrimination. The response of the Canadian people and many Canadian institutions to the plight of the Indo-Chinese is considerable proof that most Canadians are tolerant of differences.

If our schools and other institutions are not producing people who are understanding and supportive of a multicultural society then they are part of the problem and not of the solution. Bigotry is learned behaviour — it is not something which is inherited. And, because it is learned, we must take steps to change those institutions which fail to promote harmony because they do not impart understanding. institutions, wherever they are located and whatever their basic objectives, which do not combat bigotry are in oposition to Canada's multicultural society. I believe it imperative to state that, in most cases, those who are not contributing to the solution are not doing so because of malice aforethought but simply because they are not conscious of the problem and are not doing the job they are capable of — and must do.

It is not just the government and its institutions which must be involved. Governments can only do so much. Human Rights laws exist in all provinces and at the federal level. These laws prohibit discrimination and have prescribed penalities for those who transgress the provisions of the legislation. I fully realize that they are not perfect but they are certainly a step in the right direction. Moreover, the criminal code, as well, is used to deal with cases of discrimination or other manifest forms of racism.

But what the laws do not do and cannot do is deal with prejudice. No one can draft and pass laws outlawing prejudice. You cannot prohibit people from thinking what they think. And it is to this which we must address ourselves. Again it is a question of understanding.

When I suggest, as have my predecessors, and as have ministers at the provincial level, that the history of this country — that the social studies programmes which are taught — must reflect, accurately, the development of Canada as a nation, we are not asking for a re-write of history as has occurred in the U.S.S.R. What we are saying is that if what you are teaching is inaccurate then you are doing the country a dis-service.

It is a great deal more difficult to manipulate those who know the truth than it is to manipulate the ignorant. Moreover, it is easier to manipulate the insensitive, those who have been taught to deal with sterotypes rather than reality. Perhaps I can best illustrate this point by referring to a study commissioned by the multiculturalism directorate several years ago. A group of young students were asked to rate, on a scale, various visible minority groups.

The Blacks came out at a much higher level than the researchers expected. After probing, they discovered that because the young people had access to American television they were seeing Blacks in a situation that more accurately reflected reality. Whereas, the other groups were simply absent from the TV screens; consequently images about them were being picked up elsewhere and were obviously inaccurate.

Many other examples exist and I believe solid education and media programmes, programmes based on the truth and not prejudice, can eradicate the myths and we will be a healthier society when the many myths about people are discredited.

But education alone cannot solve our problems. We must develop strategies to reach those who are beyond the educational system. This is where other institutions must accept a responsibility to get involved. Unions, professional associations, businesses, agencies such as police force must accept the fact that if they are not part of the solution they are part of the problem.

It will be a major priority of mine, as minister, to develop means of involving those institutions in evolving programmes that are directed at reducing intolerance in our societies. Obviously, I do not have all the answers on how this can be done but what I am saying is that we must broaden our horizons to understand that if we do not involve, in a positive fashion, mainstream organizations in dealing with the question of cultural pluralism we are wasting a significant resource. This is not to say that this is a barren area for it is not. The Rotary Clubs of Canada, in promoting their programme of "Adventures in Citizenship", are making a positive contribution. Similarily we suported the Wood Workers Union in British Columbia in hiring a specialist to sensitize the union membership to the value, for our society, of cultural diversity. But more must be done I undertake to give of my time to this area.

I am also developing a communications strategy to reach those who do not understand nor appreciate the value of multiculturalism. I am re-directing some of the current resources and am attempting to obtain new resources, to begin advertising in the English and French language media so that we can reach the larger society. While it is very important for me to speak to groups such as this one tonight and to advertise in the ethnic media, my telling you either directly or through the ethnic media, that multiculturalism is a good thing is preaching to the converted.

Reaching mainstream institutions and the larger population is not the only tactic at our disposal. Groups such as yours are a critical resource in developing tolerance in Canada. While it might be right to say so, groups that have suffered discrimination are, in some ways, in a more advantageous position to understand it. And, that understanding should be utilized.

I believe it is incumbent upon all groups in our society to work together to solve our common problems. It is particularly important *that minority groups* work together to help each other. If we cannot work together how in the world do we expect less sensitive elements in our society to understand? If we do not come to the assistance of another minority group that has been hurt why should we expect others to do so?

Consequently, a further priority of mine will be to have groups work together to solve common problems. While it may sound simplistic, together we are strong — as individual communities we are weak and vulnerable.

If a racist understood that if he attacks a South Asian in Toronto he is attacking all minority groups I think he would be less likely to do so. If a person who uses a pejorative term in his business — name such as Hunky Bills or Sambos — knew that it was going to hurt his business because groups other than those directly offended would also refrain from patronizing his business, I strongly suspect he would be far less likely to use the pejorative term.

As we can see, there is much to be done to attain a truly harmonious multicultural society. I do not, however, despair. I am very confident that by working together we can realize our goals. In taking the many threads that are our cultural heritage we can, providing we are prepared to persevere, weave a cultural fabric that will be envied throughout the world.

Our problems are not insurmountable. By utilizing to the fullest extent possible the educational system, mainstream insitutions, the media, ethnocultural groups and many people of good will in Canada's Francophone and Anglo Celtic letter communities, we have the potential to realize an even better Canadian society. I say better because I believe we live in one of the finest and most tolerant countries in the world.

From bull... to rocket...

By Mohan Sundara Rajan

In the early part of the last decade, scores of bullock carts were seen transporting materials for the Sriharikota rocket launch centre across the nearby villages in Andhra Pradesh. When asked where he was going, an illiterate tribal boy who was travelling in one of the carts replied, "Launch Pad" in English - a term which many of his so-called educated co-passengers did not understand. This showed that given the opportunity, ordinary people can appreciate and understand modern science and technology. The tribal boy demystified technology to a large extent.

We go into space not for prestige but for practical benefits on the earth. There are several areas that can profit by space technology. Conventional techniques are no match to it. Let us see some of these arens of applications. Communications is a classic example. It takes years to connect by land-based links distant towns and villages to provide telephone or telegraph facilities. On the other hand, just one satellite will act as a transmitter for the entire country, provided we have on the ground the facilities to send and receive signals from the satellite. The same satellite can provide television programs either directly to individual sets with special receiving dish or through normal transmitters on the ground. It can provide commentary in different languages for the same picture. It is even possible to transmit different pictures to different areas at the same time.

The visual medium can overcome to a large extent the difficulties posed by illiteracy in the country. It can spread the awareness of new methods to improve agriculture, animal husbandry, water management and even small industries.

Another area is weather. The onset of monsoons, cyclones and the normal weather conditions can be studied and predicted much better than what ground-based instruments can do. Nowa-days, weather data like humidity, temperature and rainfall are collected from thousands of points on the ground and speedily rushed to a central place where the data are sifted and analysed with the help of a computer. Satellites help in transmitting data and pictures of the weather conditions in a matter of minutes. Rockets with instruments can also give information on the weather at lower levels.

Remote Sensing

One other area of space application is remote sensing of resources. The way in which an object reflects, absorbs scatters or emits electromagnetic waves can indicate its nature. The human eye and the ordinary photo film are sensitive to only some electromagnetic waves. Special photographic film sensitive to infra-red waves can record the energy from an object. Colours can be added to bring out the different features. 'Sensors' on the satellite can detect the energy or radiation. Healthy plants reflect energy which would appear red in special film, while unhealthy plants appear blue. It is thus possible to know the state of a crop, even before the farmer on the ground becomes aware of it.

Remote sensing can help farmers in soil and crop identification. The moisture content of the soil can be known in drought-prone areas. Considering the fact that hardly one-fifth of the agricultural land in India has been surveyed in detail, such information becomes extremely useful.

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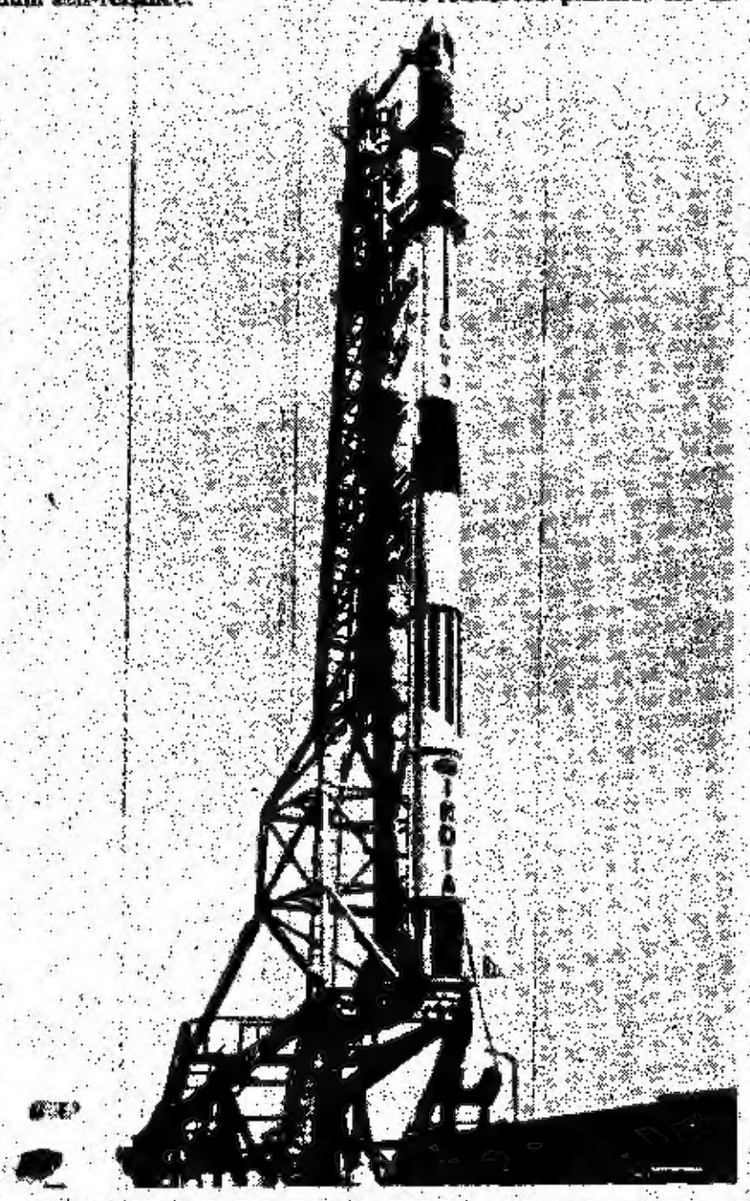
In another technique, the study of the temperature of the sea can help in detecting coastal currents, areas for fishing, erosion and pollution.

In order to benefit by these and other applications of space technology, India has embarked on a plan to fabricate the necessary rockets, make fuels and perfect the launch systems with maximum self-reliance.



SLV-3 - India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle.

Beginnings of Our Space Programs

Scientists like the late Dr. Sarabhai realised early in the Space Age that space technology cannot just be copied from textbooks. A rocket is basically a furnace, which is pushed by the propellant gas escaping from it at high velocity. But it has to compete with the dense atmosphere in the first instance, besides gravity. The earth's gravity reduces the speed of any rising object. A rocket has to overcome this. But once the rocket climbs higher and higher, the gravitational intensity declines. For example, if the initial velocity of a rocket is doubled it would reach more than double the height. Hence a rocket has different stages, which take it higher and higher. Further, if an object is sent at a velocity of about 8 kms. a second, it will go around the earth at a distance of about 235 kms. This and other laws were outlined by scientists like Kepler, Newton and others.

For India the story of rockets began with a dream by the late Dr. Sarabhai. Thanks to his foresight, work began in Thumba near Trivandrum on Rocket Technology in the sixties. In 1967 India's first sounding rocket was launched. It had a diameter of only 75 millimetres. Some people even called it a toy-rocket. But the technique was mastered and our young scientists steadily developed a family of rockets known as Rohini Rockets. These rockets were used for not only studying the atmosphere but also for testing the sub-systems of a bigger rocket called SLV-3 to launch a satellite.

Along with rocket technology the propellant technology was also mastered. The propellant supplies energy to a rocket like petrol to a car. Otherwise the energy given by it would not lift the rocket. ISRO engineers make not only the propellants but also the raw materials for them. Elsewhere in the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in Thumba engineers tried new materials, like fibre-reinforced plastics, for the upper stage of rockets, while their colleagues studied crucial problems of control and guidance. Above all, young engineers had to contend with the unknown forces at work in nature. But they faced the challenge boldly despite the "partial success" of the earlier SLV-3 in August, 1980. They corrected the malfunctioning in the control system which affected the second state of the rocket at that time.

Launch Vehicle and Rohini Satellite

On July 18, 1980, SLV-3 placed a satellite named Rohini (RS-1) into a near-earth orbit. India became the sixth nation in the world which has orbited a satellite with its own rocket. The Soviet Union was the first to do so in 1957, followed by the United States the next year. It was only after eight years in 1965 that France put a satellite in orbit. Japan and China did so in 1970.

The rocket had highly sophisticated systems. Its individual components number about one lakh with a million soldered joints. The main purpose of the mission was to prove the effectiveness of the launcher itself. All the four stages functioned as planned and it was a total success.

In fact, the 35 kg. Rohini satellite was put into a higher orbit than expected. It was known subsequently that the satellite had gone into a 600 km (farthest point from the earth) 285 km. orbit (nearest point). This meant that the satellite would stay in orbit longer than the scheduled 100 days.

This has given confidence to the space engineers to aim higher. A 600 kg. satellite in polar orbit is planned by 1985. It would help in identifying the country's soil, land-use, crop position etc. more realistically. If heavier satellites are to be launched, liquid rockets are necessary. SLV-3 worked on solid fuel.

Several important applications of satellite technology are done nowa-days from a higher orbit called synchronous orbit. India is buying from the United States a pair of such synchronous satellites for her first operational domestic system called 'INSAT' expected to be in orbit in early 1982. A spare satellite will be launched later. It will handle 8000 two-way telephone calls linking even the remote places in the country if adequate ground facilities for the system are provided. The satellite would give a weather picture every half an hour and it will be useful for issuing flood warnings in time. It can also beam TV programmes to augmented TV sets having a small antenna. The reliability, flexibility and the availability of the 'bird' are unique.

India has gained considerable experience in using a satellite for television programs also. 24000 villages in six states had the community television sets for one year from 1975. In another experiment, advanced telecommunication techniques were tried with the help of a Franco-German satellite.

Space science and technology have encouraged many students to study in a new field. The new techniques have resulted in several benefits to our industry. It has also provided a challenge to our industry to come up to very high standards.

Business law for beginners

by Jay Chauhan

What a Business Person Should Know About Contract Law

When you walk into a shop and buy a chocolate bar you have completed a contract. Every contract consists of an agreement on price, on what is being bought or sold, and on when the goods or services will be delivered.

Contracts Can be Verbal

Contracts do not have to be in writing. A contract can exist if the purchaser and the seller have verbally agreed to the sale of goods or the performance of a job. Verbal contracts are often a source of serious problems because the parties involved have different or incomplete recollection of the details of the agreement. If you are a small business man or woman it may be desirable to have order forms printed containing your usual terms of sale. Written acknowledgement of the agreement by the purchaser will bind him or her to the terms on the form. Then, if you have a problem there will be a written record of the agreement.

Contracts for the sale of land or rental of property should be in writing. Printed forms are available for commonly used contracts but it is unwise to rely on the printed form alone. You should get legal advice before the contract is signed. Under the **Lords Day Act** such a contract cannot be signed on a Sunday.

It is customary for real estate agents to complete the offer to purchase. Problems occur because the agent is trained to sell and not necessarily to write contracts. Seek legal advice before the offer to purchase is drafted and make sure you understand the implications of all the terms.

Whether you are a consumer or a business person you are often asked to sign documents. These documents are agreements and contracts. Problems occur when you sign without reading or fully understanding the nature of the agreement. It is generally too late to change your mind after you have signed a contract.

Contracts Under Seal

In the past, formal contracts were written under seal. Seals are still used today, but it is not necessary to use wax seals. When a seal is used it means that the contract may have to be carried out even though there is no provision for payment. A corporation has its own seal. The corporate seal is impressed through paper near the signature of the officer authorized to use it. A corporation's lawyer generally looks after the seal to prevent its unauthorized use. Most corporate agreements do not require a corporate seal.

What is an Agent?

Often salespersons are agents acting on behalf of someone else such as a manufacturer. The "someone else" is known as the principle. An agent making statements on behalf of a principle may in some cases bind the principle to the agent's representations or statements. Whenever you are dealing with someone who is acting for another, you should confirm the arrangement directly with the principle. Confusion could result in delays and unnecessary expense.

It is always important to know with whom you are dealing, whether it is a person or a corporation. It is easier to collect an overdue account if you have full names and the address of the principle place of business.

Deal cautiously with corporations as you cannot ask the directors or the shareholders to pay a debt the corporation is unable to meet. When there is doubt about the financial security of the company, obtain a personal guarantee from the majority owner of the company. Such a guarantee makes the owner personally liable for paying the company's debt.

In a partnership, each partner is responsible for all the debts of the partnership. You should know the names of all the partners in the partnership. It is important to understand that no legal procedure can help you collect a debt if the person does not have enough assets or the money to satisfy it. Know the financial position of your customers.

Liens

A contractor doing work on a house or other property can protect his or her right to payment by placing a lien on the property. The time limit for placing a lien is 37 days from the day the work is substantially completed. You will require the name of the land owner and a brief legal description of the land, that is, the lot, plan number, and township of the property.

The inforation in this article is accurate as of July, 1980. For more information on this and other legal topics, contact Community Legal Education Ontario, 111 Queen St. E., Suite 310, Toronto, Ontario. M5C 1S2. For legal advice contact your local lawyer or Legal Clinic. Be sure to watch for the next Legally Speaking column, "What Rent Control Means To You".

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FILMS

KARZ

Directed by Subhash Ghai

Produced by Jagjit Khurana and Akhtar Farookhi

Reincarnation, the doctrine of transmigration of souls and rebirth is part of Hindu Mythology though many non-Hindus also believe in the process of rebirth.

This doctrine evoked much interest abroad when some "rebirths" came to the notice of scientists, medicos and others. Examination of several cases in India and abroad have led experts to the speculation that reincarnation was possible.

The Indian mind generally does not ask for explanations, or proof of the existence of reincarnation. It is a wholly accepted premise upon which Hindu philosophy and religion is based. It is, in short, a sure winner for the Indian film-maker. He can indulge his fantasy - and his pocket if he feels so inclined - to its limits and the resultant film can be anything. It can be wildly extravagant, replete with mystery, suspense, dream sequences, murder - you name it; It can also be a sobering reminder to viewers that retribution lurks somewhere and like Nemesis, can creep up on the sinner any time.

Giving such a **carte blanche** it is not surprising that, as a theme, reincarnation is a prime favourite with Indian film-makers. A number of such films have been made - some treated the theme with more seriousness than others. Among the oldies we have the evergreen favourites **Mahal** and **Madhumati**, with their haunting theme songs. Then there were **Neelkamal and Milan** with the hero and heroine's repeated rebirths; the latest was **Nagin** with Reena Roy as the **Nagin** (serpent come to take revenge for the injustice done to her in her previous birth. That angry film-maker, B R Ishara, who started out well with his exposition of duplicity and corruption in public life, also had a bash at it in **Milap**. Reena Roy featured in it as the leading lady with Shatrughan Sinha as the reincarnation. Tapan Sinha was also tempted by the doctrine of transmigration of souls and came out with a Bengali film based on Rabindranath Tagore's story **The Hungry Stones**. In between we had **Mahua** wherein the lovers are reborn - to live happily ever after. This has been the finale of many hoary love-tales - **Heer Ranjha** and so on. The films show, in superimposition, the souls of the two lovers going up in the clouds to their heavenly abode persumably to be reborn.

Others have not been so committed to reincarnation in its entirety. They have made use of the infinitely wide scope it offers to explain the inexplicable as a device to build up suspense in what were nothing more than good old whodunits. In **Woh Kaun Thi** the hero is lured to what did not, fortunately, turn out to be his death by the 'reincarnation' of his love of previous birth. That she was not a reincarnation but just a look-alike decoy - allbeit close enough to the original for the hero to fall in love with - is just another twist given to this, by now rather hackneyed formula.

Western film-makers have also touched upon the subject, and other 'mysterious' themes, among which are the occult and satan, and have come out with several successful spine-chillers. Supreme among Western presentations of reincarnation are those that reincarnate the Devil. We have already had one such treat in **The Omen**, of which a second helping is in the offing. There too, some film makers have treated the theme lightly and built up a magnificent edifice o

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This doctrine evoked much interest abroad when some "rebirths" came to the notice of scientists, medicos and others. Examination of several cases in India and abroad have led experts to the speculation that reincarnation was possible.

The Indian mind generally does not ask for explanations, or proof of the existence of reincarnation. It is a wholly accepted premise upon which Hindu philosophy and religion is based. It is, in short, a sure winner for the Indian filmmaker. He can indulge his fantasy - and his pocket if he feels so inclined - to its limits and the resultant film can be anything. It can be wildly extravagant, replete with mystery, suspense, dream sequences, murder - you name it; It can also be a sobering reminder to viewers that retribution lurks somewhere and like Nemesis, can creep up on the sinner any time.

Giving such a carte blanche it is not surprising that, as a theme, reincarnation is a prime favourite with Indian film-makers. A number of such films have been made - some treated the theme with more seriousness than others. Among the oldies we have the evergreen favourites **Mahal** and **Madhumati**, with their haunting theme songs. Then there were **Neelkamal and Milan** with the hero and heroine's repeated rebirths; the latest was **Nagin** with Reena Roy as the **Nagin** (serpent come to take revenge for the injustice done to her in her previous birth. That angry film-maker, B R Ishara, who started out well with his exposition of duplicity and corruption in public life, also had a bash at it in **Milap**. Reena Roy featured in it as the leading lady with Shatrughan Sinha as the reincarnation. Tapan Sinha was also tempted by the doctrine of transmigration of souls and came out with a Bengali film based on Rabindranath Tagore's story **The Hungry Stones**. In between we had **Mahua** wherein the lovers are reborn - to live happily ever after. This has been the finale of many hoary love-tales - **Heer Ranjha** and so on. The films show, in superimposition, the souls of the two lovers going up in the clouds to their heavenly abode persumably to be reborn.

Others have not been so committed to reincarnation in its entirety. They have made use of the infinitely wide scope it offers to explain the inexplicable as a device to build up suspense in what were nothing more than good old whodunits. In **Woh Kaun Thi** the hero is lured to what did not, fortunately, turn out to be his death by the 'reincarnation' of his love of previous birth. That she was not a reincarnation but just a look-alike decoy - albeit close enough to the original for the hero to fall in love with - is just another twist given to this, by now rather hackneyed formula.

Western film-makers have also touched upon the subject, and other 'mysterious' themes, among which are the occult and satan, and have come out with several successful spine-chillers. Supreme among Western presentations of reincarnation are those that reincarnate the Devil. We have already had one such treat in **The Omen**, of which a second helping is in the offing. There too, some film makers have treated the theme lightly and built up a magnificent edifice of suspense, only to flatten it out with a good whack of rationale. Others have ladled it out with a liberal pinch of irony and tongue-in-cheek humour.

Of the several films dealing purely with reincarnation one well-remembered is **The Reincarnation of Peter Proud** on which this film, **Karz**., is based. There are variations here and there but the plot-line of both the films is the same. The soul of a dead man, killed by his scheming wife to grab his huge property and wealth, takes rebirth in another body. When the latter, a young pop singer, moves in the environs of the deadman's estate, he sees visions of a vampish woman killing a beautiful young man. When he belts out a certain strain, glimpses of the dastardly happening come before his mind's eyes. Reaching the murder spot, he is told by an Unknown Voice (goddess') that he is reincarnation of the dead man and how he had been done to death in his former birth by the scheming siren. Now the pop singer determines to take revenge on the woman-killer and her collaborators and also to rehabilitate the dead man's mother and sister, driven out of their palatial bungalow and reduced to penury, after the murder of their kin. That is the debt (karz) he owes to the dead man.

The film starts out as a murder mystery but then takes on the shades of a musical parade of songs and dances. Lakshmikant-Pyarelal's compositions are captivating and the dancing of Rishi Kapoor and Tina Munim go well with the young audience. Rishi Kapoor is cast as he has been in a number of films - a happy-go-lucky youngman, adept at singing and dancing - with slight departures from unusual in nightmarish visions of how he was killed in his former birth. Tina Munim is the charming lady in this birth whom he has to win and wed. She looks girlish and has that innocent Tina charm about her.

For the first time in her career, Simi Garewal essays a vampish role but manages to leave a "good" impression about her evil temptress. Pran and Premanath have contrasting characters, as usual. Pran adds another feather to his character artist's cap. We are spared the tedium of the Premnath trait of swallowing his dialogue, as this time he is a mute baddie. Durga Khote is Durga Khote, the pity-evoking, sympathetic mother.

Subhash Ghai has mounted **Karz** as a slick multi-starrer and has done his best to make it a large-scale extravaganza-lavish sets, deluxe decor, novel ways of song picturization, scenic locations and fanciful costumes. In this he is helped by his music directors and cinematographer Kamlakar Rao, who have turned in excellent work.

Plan for diamond exploration

Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) Aug. 25 (UNI) - The Indian Government has prepared an integrated diamond exploration programme.

The Geological Survey of India (GSI), the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) and the Mineral Exploration Corporation (MEC) have been entrusted with the task of co-ordinating, processing and drilling, respectively, in the weak zone running from Dalmianagar, in Bihar, to Golkunda, in Andhra Pradesh, to locate more diamond reserves in the country.

Under the program, which has already been launched, two testing plants are being set up at Majhagawan in Panna district, and two others at Vijaywada and Guntakal in Andhra Pradesh.

The production manager of the NMDC's diamond mining project in Panna, Mr. P.K. Banerjee, said GSI was prospecting for volcanic pipes in the Panna area and there was fpossibility of finding indication of these near Ramkheria, about 35 km from Panna.

INDIA TO IMPORT DATE PALM SHOOTS FROM WEST ASIA

New Delhi, Aug. 25 (UNI) India plans to import date palm shoots from Iraq and some other West Asian countries for planting in the country's semi-arid areas.

NACOI conference held

Montreal, August 17

National Association of Canadians of Origins in India(NACOI) held its 5th annual conference here. The conference started with the celebration of India-Canada Day on August 15. Quebec Minister for Cultural Development Dr.Camille Laurin spoke on the occasion which was followed by a cultural program.

On the following morning the inaugural session was addressed by Prof.Irwin Cotler, President of Canadian Jewish Congress, Ms. Rita Cadieux of Canadian Human Rights Commission and Claude Ryan, Leader of Quebec Liberal Party. Prof.Cotler spoke eloquently and cogently about the need for individual and human rights which drew repeated applause. He talked about need for asserting ourselves and about placing individual rights above governmental rights. He closed by saying that justice is in the hearts of people and no court or law can do much where this is absent. Claude Ryan in his long and rather uninspired speech wanted multiculturalism to wait until the problems related to bilingualism is solved! (What a nerve !)

Seven workshops followed the morning session. The worksop on "Canadian and Quebec public policy towards ethnic minorities was chaired by T.R.ANand of Montreal and among the panel members was Dr.Babusaheb Ubale, Ontario Human Rights Commission. Dr.Ratna Ghosh of Montreal ably chaired a session that discussed the problems of South Asian Women in Canada. Dr.Kapu Desai of Toronto, Ms. Margaret Verma of Ottawa and Ms.Blanche Dhillon of Vancouver presented their point of view. Dr.H.L.Nakra of Montreal along with panel members Dr.S.Bhatnagar of Ottawa, Dr.J.Bhatnagar of Montreal and Mrs.Manju Anand of Ottawa and Robinson Koilpillai of Edmonton brought out many issues that were of great interest and some concern to the young people who are growing up in Canada. A session on "Organising for Change" chaired by Navin Parekh of Ottawa, with Prectom Sunga and A.V.Thomas of Ottawa and K.S. Bhatti of Vancouver on the panel made an effort to suggest new horizons in organisational efforts.

After the luncheon the "World of Work" was the focus of attention for Dr.V.J.Modi of Vancouver, Dr.B.Ubale of Toronto and Ms.Annamma Joy of Montreal in their panel chaired by Dr.V.V.Babu of Montreal.Dr. Mukhdekar of Montreal chaired the session on "Political Participation". The panel consisted of B.S.Rao and Mr.DeSouza of Montreal, Dr.G.S.Paul of Edmonton and Dr.John Samuel of Ottawa. Problems of religious minorities received attention with participation from Ivan Pereira, Dr.M.N. S.Swamy and Dr.J.Bagli of Moutreal, Mrs.Nirmala Chopra of Ottawa and Mrs.R.Shah of Toronto.

The workshop chairpersons presented a summary of their workshop discussions at the plenary session that followed chaired by Dr.John Samuel.

The gala banquet at the Windsor Hotel, among others , was addressed by Pierre Deniger, M.P. A cultural program at the banquet with the theme 'East Meets West' presented by artistes from East and West was enjoyed by all.

The arrangements in Montreal were ably looked after by a local committee and Dr.R.N.Kanungo, G.Kheterpal, Dr.N.P.V.Nair, Dr. H.L.Nakra, Dr.C.I.Petros, Vincent Planthara and P.L.De and many others.

Dacca claims two islands

New Delhi (IBS) - The Bangladesh Parliament has been assured by its foreign minister that the Bangladesh flag will soon be hoisted over two emerging islands in the Bay of Bengal. This appears to be a threat of a confrontation with India since the latter had first staked its claim and had, in fact, planted the tricolor on one of the islands with help of the Border Security Force.

Bangladesh had, of course, asked India to help it hold a joint survey of the islands to determine ownership. India has kept quiet, and the Bangladesh foreign minister stated that should India fail to comply, Bangladesh will take steps to establish its right to both islands.

The victorious Indian Hockey Team on its return with the Gold Medal from the Moscow Olympics being greeted by the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. India won the final [4-3] against Spain.

Know-how sought

New Delhi'(UNI) - Several third world countries are seeking Indian technology for their own industrial development. This is reflected in the increased royalty earnings of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) of India during the year 1978-79 compared to those of the previous year.

Several countries in West Asia, Mauritius, Kenya, Nepal, Burma, the Philippines, Trinidad and Peru were among the beneficiaries of NRDC's export of technology for specific projects abroad. The projects included table salt and dairy salt, re-refining of engine oil, caffein from the waste, writing ink, baker's yeast, nocitine sulphate from tobacco waste and protein chew candy.

A plant for manufacturing spice oleoresins in Malaysia has gone into production. Another firm in Nepal has started producing spice-oils while a Nairobi company has accepted an offer for its writing ink project.

In Burma alone, some 21 projects are being implemented. The first phase, consisting of seven projects, has been completed and work under the second phase covering seven more projects has been taken up.

The projects were handled by NRDC which showed another surplus year in 1970-79. A royalty amounting to Rs 4.67 million was collected last year against Rs 4.49 million in the previous year.

NRDC laid emphasis on setting up development projects in collaboration with industry, and it took the initiative to promote suitable technologies.

Several processes licensed by the Corporation have gone into production. Among these are manufacture of anti-corrosive chemicals, carbon, methyl starch, para-nitrophenol, potassium silicate, rust convertor, etc. Trial production of cement clinker using vertical shaft kiln has commenced.

New Testament in Tamil

Tiruchi (Tamil Nadu), Aug. 24 (UNI) - For the first time, the New Testament of the Bible has been composed in verse form in Tamil by Kannadasan, poet laureate of the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

The poet told newsmen here that he composed the entire New Testament in the form of lyrics during the last 16 days. He was assisted by Father George of the Kalai Kaveri Organisation in Tiruchi and Father Sbeasilaus of the Bishop's House, Tiruchi, in the work.

Kannadasan said inspiration to undertake the work came from a dream some time back that he should compose the Bible in the form of lyrics. The book, which will run to 400 pages, will be released by the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran in Tiruchi on October 1.

Kannadasan is best known for his work "Arthamulla Hindu Madam" (a book containing the great essence of Hindu religion). The poet has also been entrusted with the task of writing the history of Tamil Nadu by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Natyanjali in Toronto

It was indeed a privilage for "Natyanjali", an Ottawa based classical Indian dance group under the direction of Vasanthi Srinivasan to perform at the Indigenous Theatre Celebration Canada was the host country and the event was held in Toronto. Indigenous people of Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Sweeden, Ireland, Wales, Mexico, Greenland, Central America and native Indians from across North America all participated in cultural events which were conducted in a week long celebration at York University and at the Harbourfront.

Even though they spoke different languages, wore different national costumes it was striking to see how many cultural similarities there are, between peoples of the world.

Natyanjali' performed on two occasions. The first performance was August 9th. Five items from Bharata Natyam style were presented. In the second half of the show a dance drama 'Chandalika' by Tagore was staged. Chandalika had its debut performance in May this year in Ottawa. Since May it has been staged on four different occasions in and out of Ottawa.

Both the Bharata Natyam and Chandalika were very well received by a most appreciative and international gathering. The performance was of a very high order and each and every one of the dance, orchestra and stage directors and technical crew must be applauded for a superb show. The second performance was in the afternoon of August 10. This was the closing exercises in which all participating countries gave a short 'encore' programme.

Cultural organisations in various countries had sponsored their groups. The hospitality and performance arrangements were provided by the York University Faculty of Fine Arts, The National Association for Multiculturalism and the Native Association for the development of performing and visual arts.

Natyanjali was very generously sponsored by the India canada Association and the Indo canadian woman's circle of Ottawa.

The events concluded with a gala banquet and the occasion was graced by the presence of the Lt. Governor of Ontario Mrs. Pauline McGibbon. A traditional native Indian feast was served which consisted of moose, caribou and beaver meat preparations. Some members of 'Natyanjali' were eager to taste the culinary delicacies and seemed to enjoy it!

For all who went, to the celebrations it was indeed an educational and enlightening experience and participation in such unique and prestigeous events should be encouraged.

BIHAR SCRAPS PROHIBITION

New Delhi (IBS) - Total prohibition has formally ended in Bihar. The day is also the starting point of an interesting 21-day interregnum in which drinking is not an offence but the sale of liquor can be, in the absence of licensed shops which are due to start functioning on September 1.

The announcement has brought about a fall in liquor prices by around 1 dollar 25 cents per bottle.

"If you're 65 or older, watch your mailbox this week."

Ontario's Property Tax Grant applications were mailed this week to all senior citizens receiving the federal Old Age Security pension. If you are eligible, complete the application and return it as quickly as you can. Your Grant will soon be on the way. These Property Tax Grants of up to $500 help offset municipal and school taxes for Ontario's Senior Citizens. There is also a Sales Tax Grant of $50 each for every senior citizen starting in 1980. For seniors, these Grants replace Ontario Tax Credits previously claimed by filing income tax returns.

PROPERTY TAX GRANTS

You are eligible for an Ontario Property Tax Grant if:
- You are 65 years of age or older and
- You paid rent or property taxes on your principal residence in 1980.

HOW MUCH DO YOU RECEIVE? UP TO $500, STARTING IN 1980.

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- **If you share** your home with anyone other than your spouse, the grant will be apportioned according to rent or property tax paid.

EXCEPTIONS: Only one grant will be paid to a married couple or to unmarried seniors sharing accommodation. **People living in homes for the aged or similar institutions are not eligible for this grant.**

SALES TAX GRANTS

A $50 grant will be paid annually to every senior citizen.

Ontario Ministry of Revenue
Lorne Maeck, Minister
T.M. Russell, Deputy Minister

HOW TO CLAIM YOUR GRANTS

- If you receive the federal Old Age Security pension, an application form for your Property Tax Grant will be mailed to you automatically before September 1980. An information pamphlet outlining the program has been mailed to you. Your Sales Tax Grant will be mailed to you automatically before October 1980.
- If you do not receive the federal Old Age Security pension and are 65 or over, please phone our Information Centre toll-free after September 1, 1980 for full details.
- In Metro Toronto, call 965-8470.
- In area code 807, ask the Operator for Zenith 8-2000.
- All other areas, dial 1-800-268-7121.

For further information or bilingual literature call one of the numbers listed above.

ONTARIO'S NEW TAX GRANTS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

Because Ontario cares

Electrif railway

By M. Menezes - Chairman, Railway Board

The Indian Railways have to carry an ever-increasing traffic - passenger and freight - in the coming years. Economics of traction and the present overall demand on available diesel necessitate electrification of the Railways. This article is a peep into the on-going programs and future plans.

Indian Railways carry every day about one crore passengers and over 65 lakh tonnes of freight in 11,000 trains run over about 61,000 route kilometres touching more than 7,000 stations across the vast sub-continent. In the next two decades, Railways will be carrying almost double the present traffic.

To enable the Railways to successfully meet the transportation needs of this magnitude, it will not only be necessary to undertake a time-bound program of expansion and modernisation of the railway system in various directions, new lines, doublings, conversions, rolling stock, signalling and tele-communication, etc. but also to decide on sound traction policy.

Steam, Diesel and Electricity for Traction

The traction mix on Indian Railways has undergone significant change during the last two decades. In early 50's, steam locomotion was the predominent mode of traction and about 99 per cent of the freight traffic and 93 per cent of passenger traffic were being hauled by steam locomotives alone.

Electric traction was first introduced in 1925 on a small section of the Bombay area and till 1957, it was confined only to less than 400 kilometres. Diesel traction, which is internationally established system of traction, was adopted by the Indian Railways in 1957. Dieselisation and electrification were first introduced on heavy density sections in the steel and coal belt areas of the eastern region to ensure speedy and adequate flow of raw materials to steel plants and finished products therefrom. They have since been extended to other high density routes and to routes situated far away from the coal fields.

Today, diesel and electric traction dominate the locomotiv

AC/DC mixed Locomotive wor

Electrification of railways

By M. Menezes* - Chairman, Railway Board

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Today, diesel and electric traction dominate the locomotive power scene so far as the freight traffic is concerned. Steam locomotion, however, has still an important role in passenger transportation. Shunting, assistance serivces and such other services are also, by and large, operated by steam power.

At present, electric traction handles about 26 per cent of the total freight and passenger traffic combined, diesel 52 per cent and steam 22 per cent. Indian Railways have so far electrified a total of about 5,000 kilometres of its 60,700 kms. network. The electrified routes include a distance of 1,441 km between Delhi and Calcutta, 400 km each on Central and Western Railways Delhi-Bombay route, and 862 km from Calcutta to Durg on Calcutta Bombay route.

With the increasing traffic, Indian Railways decided to switch over progressively to diesel or electric traction. The manufacture of steam locomotives was abandoned in 1971. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works set up in 1951 to manufacture steam locomotives, switched over in 1971 to electric locomotives and diesel shunters. For diesel locomotives, the Railways set up Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi.

Traction Policy

Continuing use of steam traction, though involving less initial outlay, requires very high operating and maintenance costs as compared to diesel and electric traction. Steam traction became less and less economical when the traffic density increased or when loco coal had to be conveyed over long distances. From technological point of view also, steam locomotion makes very inefficient use of coal, its thermal efficiency being only 6 to 7 per cent.

Considering that steam traction will be gradually phased out from the Indian Railways, the choice naturally falls on diesel and electric traction. Diesel traction involves comparatively lower capital costs than electric traction and offers greater flexibility in operation. It can be introduced at short notice and can best serve the sections where serious fluctuation of traffic takes place. However, diesel traction entails higher costs of operation, repairs and maintenance than it is in the case of electric traction.

Electric Traction Gains Importance

With the growth of diesel loco fleet since their introduction in 1957, fuel consumption has risen to over 8,52,000 tonnes in 1979 constituting 10 per cent of the country's total diesel consumption. The increasing price of diesel since 1973 and strain on foreign exchange on account of import of crude oil, has had a dramatic effect on our national economy. It is now realised that with vast resources of hydro and thermal power generation, there can be considerable foreign exchange savings through electrification. Indian Railways have, therefore, chosen to lean heavily on electric traction in the future.

In broad terms, the traction policy of the Indian Railways, as of now, envisages the use of steam locomotives till the end of their economic life for the present, extension of electrification of high density traffic routes, as dictated by economic and resource considerations and dieselisation of the balance.

Electrification Works in Progress

At present, five schemes totalling 1444 kilometres and costing a total of Rs 175 crores are now in hand. These include Madras-Vijayawada section, Waltair-Kirandul line serving Bailadilla and Kirandul iron ore areas, Delhi-Mathura section, Vadodara-Ratlam and Godhra-Anand sections. Work on three electrification projects totalling 563 kilometres and costing a total of Rs 58 crores, is likely to commence this year. The projects comprise Mathura-Jhansi section, Mathura-Gangapur City section and colliery lines near Gomoh and Chanderpur.

Future Plans

To achieve the target of complete electrification of the trunk routes within the next 20 years or so, the Indian Railways plan to increase the pace of electrification from the present 200 kms per year to about 500 kms annually. As such, Indian Railways hope to achieve about 10,000 route kms electrification by 1990 and another 5,000 route kms between 1990 and 2000 A.D.

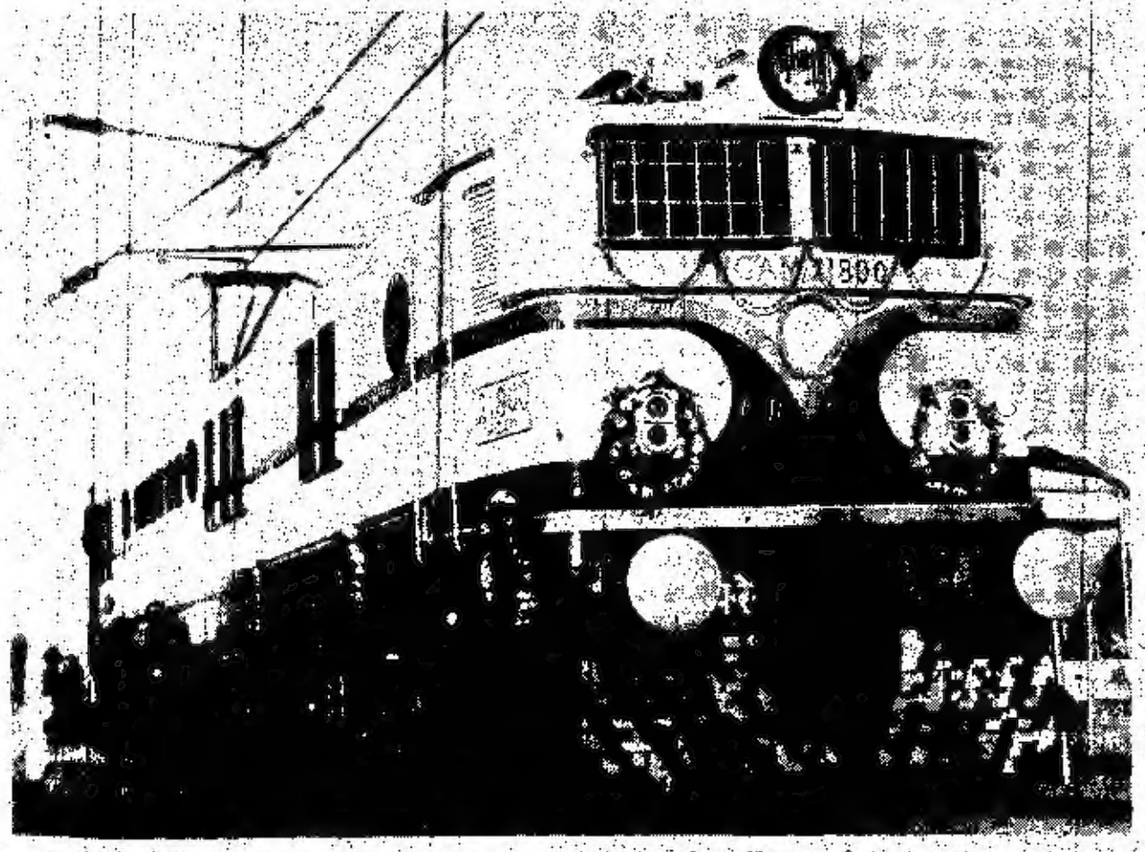
With the electrification of broad gauge traffic routes between the four main metropolitan centres, 21 per cent of the Railway system will be handling 65 to 70 per cent of its total traffic on electric traction.

The program as envisaged will not only completely electrify the main trunk routes but also other high density routes carrying bulk freight traffic such as iron ore, coal, cement, etc. The high density routes have been identified for electrification. They include sections such as Sitarampur-Mughalsarai, Annuppur-Katni-Bina, Bhopal-Nagda, Itarsi-Bhusaval, Ludhiana-Lucknow and the coal and iron ore lines on South Eastern Railway.

To meet the future requirements of electric energy, the total energy required for electric traction on Indian Railways is expected to be 6,000 GWH as compared to about 2,000 GWH consumed at present. The Railways plan to set up captive power plants. To start with, it is proposed to have three plants on Delhi-Calcutta route.

From the total railway allocation of Rs.3,400 crores in the Five Year Plan period ending in 1983, there is a provision of Rs 120 crores for electrification. The likely expenditure of electrification up to the end of this year would be about Rs 65 crores. The Plan allocations are subject to revision by the Planning Commission.

At present, Indian Railways have 8,082 steam, 2,126 diesel and 944 electric locomotives. To carry the traffic on the electrified routes of the Indian Railways in future, the requirement would be of about 360 electric locomotives in theFive Yezr Plan period 1980-85. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works already has a capacity of 66 electric locomotives per year and it would, therefore, be possible to meet the requirements of electric locomotive in future from completely indigenous sources.



AC/DC mixed electric loco manufactured by Chittaranjan Locomotive works, for hauling heavy loads.

Book Review

Politics of development

By Francis Assisi

INDIA, GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN A DEVELOPING NATION. By Robert L. Hardgrave Third Edition. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanavich Inc., 1980. 285 pp. Pb.

Ever since the publication in the U.S., during the early 1960's of two classic treaties on Indian Politics (Myron Weiner's 'The Politics of Scarcity', and Norman Palmer's 'The Indian Political System'), publishers have been releasing a steady trickle of books on Indian government and politics at the level of the academic specialist. Naturally, most of these were spin-offs from dissertations accepted by major U.S. universities.

However, the need was always there, especially during the heyday of intense interest in South Asia programs, for a clear and concise core book on India. By then India was already the subject of serious enquiry at such prestigious institutions as the University of Chicago, University of California at Berkeley, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and Duke. Institutional librarians keen on establishing a basic research collection on India, also felt that a reliable introductory text on Indian government and politics would be a vital addition. When the first edition of Robert Hardgrave's 'India, government and politics in a developing nation' appeared in 1970, the timing was perfect. Now with the latest edition of Hardgrave's book released recently we have an up-to-date version of a most useful and timely book.

Hardgrave begins with an analysis of the 1980 Lok Sabha elections and stunning victory of Indira Gandhi. He perceives Mrs. Gandhi's status as that of a genuine all-India leader whose victory cuts decisively across caste, religious, and economic barriers. Her comeback is seen in terms of voters responding to immediate self-interest. Whether it was the deterioration in law and order, the faltering economy, or the truncated opposition, the national character of Indira Gandhi's victory is clearly and cogently analysed by the skillful use of significant statistical data. Hardgrave also believes that Indian women voted overwhelmingly for her on the issues of escalating onion and kerosene prices.

Insofar as Hardgrave's purpose is to make it possible for newcomers to comparative politics to acquire an understanding of problems of political development and modernization through a study of Indian political culture, institutions and behaviour, his approach is not so much innovative as it is illuminating. In presenting a theoretical framework for the process of development, and hence modernization, he points to ambiguities and disruptiveness inherent in the process which could lead to major sources of discontent and social conflict. The effects of modernization may be more indicative of the disintegration of traditional society in India than of the creation of a viable modern society says Hardgrave, who has earned a respectable nice among South Asia scholars with his study of the Nadars of Tamilnadu in 1969. He concludes that the process of modernization itself may unleash a "revolution of rising frustrations" because of the continuing lag between political institutions and the capacity of the government to control or even respond to the developmental process. The argument is convincingly presented; but it is not without flaws.

Theoretical frameworks have mired many an expert on Indian development simply because they could not assess with any degree of certainty the continually changing realities within India: caste, region, and religion. Hardgrave has produced a balanced and highly readable introduction to Indian politics and in the process provides us with the navigational tools necessary for expanding and exploring the political development of India.

The introductory chapter on political development is followed by the usual background treatement of the colonial heritage, the rise of Nationalist Movements, and two chapters on Constitution and the institutional structures that lends it support. The next three chapters covering the second half of the book, are devoted to the role of interest groups, party politics, and political behaviour during elections. The final chapter summarizes the constraints and imperatives of India's foreign policy. Altogether, the book presupposes little in the way of previous knowledge about Indian politics.

In addition, several useful tools form part of this paperback package. There is a well chosen and briefly annotated list of "recommended reading" at the end of each chapter; a few basic tables, figures, and maps; and a thirteen page "Research Guide" adapted from the one originally prepared at the University of Chicago. The annotated Research Guide includes general bibliographies, special bibliographies, References and sources, scholarly journals, journals of news and opinion, newspapers, party periodicals, and a film guide.

J. Michael Mahar's 'India, a critical bibliography', which Hardgrave cited as 'outstanding" in the first edition of his book, was conspicuous by it's absence, in this edition, especially since an updated version of Mahar's bibliography (considered to be indispensable by librarians and scholars) is slated for release later this year: a fact which Hardgrave seems to have overlooked.

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Employment and Immigration Canada
Lloyd Axworthy
Minister

Emploi et Immigration Canada
Lloyd Axworthy
Ministre

Canada

Rape penalty raised

New Delhi, (UNI) - A minimum imprisonment of seven years and a maximum punishment of life imprisonment has been proposed by the new legislation introduced in the Lok Sabha (Lower House) by Home Minister Zail Singh for the offence of rape of women.

In the case of a police official indulging in this offence, the minimum punishment will be ten years' imprisonment and the maximum life imprisonment.

In both these types of offences, the punishment could also be ten years imprisonment with fine.

Entitled the criminal Law Amendment Bill, the legislation seeks to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 to fix severe minimum punishments for rape and to protect the identity of rape victims during the investigation and trial. The Bill also seeks to amend the Indian Evidence Act to the effect that when the woman deposes that she had not given consent, the court shall presume that she had not done so.

The legislation also stipulates that any public servant or superintendent of jail or manager of a hospital seducing a woman in a manner not amounting to rape would be punished with imprisonment of five years and fine.

The statement of the bill's object and reasons refers to pressing demands inside and outside Parliament for so amending the law relating to rape that it would become more difficult for the offenders to escape conviction and severe penalties are imposed on those convicted. The Law Commission, which was asked to study the subject had, in its 84th report, made recommendations for changes in the Indian Penal Code, the code of criminal procedure and the Indian Evidence Act.

Drug abuse in India

New Delhi, Aug. 29 (UNI) - Drug abuse in India is more prevalent among students of an urban background belonging to higher income group families with education in military, public or convent schools and those residing in college hostels or studying in medical or engineering courses.

This was among the principal conclusions drawn from seven research studies on drug abuse among college students sponsored by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The provincial findings of the studies were given to the Parliament by education Health and Social Welfare Minister S. Shantaranand.

The studies showed that a very large percentage of students did not take any drugs at all, including socially acceptable drugs like tobacco, alcohol and pain killers.

A majority of students took drugs in an experimental manner. The use of drugs like cannabis, L.S.D., pain killers, opium etc. was very small.

The drugs most commonly misused were alcohol and tobacco. Drug abuse among boys was more common than among girls.

Big powers criticised

New Delhi, Aug 29 (UNI) - Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has expressed India's concern at the increasing United States naval presence in the Indian Ocean and the expansion of the base at Diego Garcia to facilitate the induction of a US rapid deployment force in the Gulf and its neighbourhood.

Mr. Rao told the Parliament that the United States was also seeking new Naval and Air facilities in certain littoral States to enhance its military potential in the Indian Ocean area.

He said last month, the US ordered an assault force of 1,800 marines and five amphibious warships into the Indian Ocean. Seven "converted cargo ships" carrying weapons, ammunition and supplies were ordered to sail to Diego Garcia where they were to be "pre-positioned" as a mobile supply dump, Mr. Rao said.

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OTTAWA — Terms and conditions for the use of a $100,000 Multiculturalism portion of a total federal government grant of $250,000 to ease racial tensions in Metro Toronto were jointly outlined by Multiculturalism Minister Jim Fleming and Metro Toronto Chairman Paul Godfrey.

In mid-June, Mr. Fleming had announced that the monies would be made available to undertake a six-month pilot project designed to find solutions to the issues of youth unemployment and underemployment and related problems of social tensions and conflicts in the community.

Discussions are continuing with Employment and Immigration on the use of an additional $150,000 to support the work of Metro's newly-formed Youth Employment Committee.

"Although the current situation of social tensions in Metropolitan Toronto is not of crisis proportions, there is cause for some concern and a need for action, particularly preventive action, by responsible authorities, Mr. Fleming said.

"While a major responsibility rests with local civic authorities, there must be significant federal government involvement as it is charged with the promotion and enhancement of social harmony, positive inter-group relationships and respect for cultural diversity in Canada."

Funds will be made available in support of projects and programs which:

a). have as their principal objective the improvement of race relations, the reduction of social tensions and the enhancement of positive intergroup relations.

b). focus on the unemployment or under-employment of young people in four geographic areas within Metropolitan Toronto which include:

i. Downtown Toronto (generally the area bounded by Bathurst, Bloor, the Don River and the

Metro project to combat racism

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1. Downtown Tornto (generally the area bounded by Bathurst, Bloor, the Don River and the waterfront).

2. Borough of York (including areas of North York immediately to the South).

3. East Metropolitan Toronto.

4. West Metropolitan Toronto.

More precise boundaries will be determined following consultation with community groups, agencies and affected local governments.

Two consultants, whose terms of reference were determined in consultation with Metro government, have already been hired by the federal government to coordinate the pilot project, liaise with target communities and recommend the use of both financial and human resources.

At the end of the six-month project, the federal Multiculturalism Directorate will undertake an independent evaluation of the process used to allocate funds and the use of these funds by community groups and agencies. The evaluation will be valuable for use in implementing any similar pilot project in other parts of the country.

Within each designated geographic area, an ad hoc coalition committee will be established. This committee must be representative of the groups most directly affected by problems of racial relations or social tensions and must have as full an involvement as possible with all concerned agencies, service clubs, business groups, and government bodies (school boards, municpalities, provincial and federal agencies).

The ad hoc coalition committee shall be responsible for the following tasks:

— Determining the unique problems of the community with respect to youth unemployment or under-employment, with particular reference to its impact on visible minorities and its effect on race relations and social tensions.

—Assessing available jobs in the community for youth in the private sector.

— Preparing a full inventory of existing agencies offering programs which are either employment related or may respond to other needs identified by the committee.

— Determining what specific programs are necessary to employ the energies of youth in a constructive manner, including job counselling, education or skill training, development of positive self-image, etc.

— Advising the Metro Youth Employment Committee on specific needs, including support services, staff resources or funding, required to arm youth to find suitable employment opportunities.

— Consulting with Employment and Immigration officials on the appropriate allocation of departmental funds for publicly financed employment projects at the community level operated by the department.

Tidal power

New Delhi, Aug 27 (UNI) - A project for establishing technical feasibility and development of tidal power is being formulated by the Energy Ministry.

The field investigations and laboratory studies relating to tidal power development would be conducted with the help of French experts according to minister of state for Energy Vikram Mahajan. The scheme would be finalised "very soon", he said.

Mr. Mahajan said the Gulfs of Kutch and Cambay along the west coast and the Sunderbans area in West Bengal on the east coast have been identified as potential areas where tidal waves were fairly high and where tidal power could be developed.

NINE FOOT IDOL

NEW DELHI (IBS) — A sculptor in Hyderabad, M. Muthaiah is busy working on a nine-foot tall figure of the goddess Krishnaveni in black granite for the Krishna Pushkaram festival.

Indian companies among top

New Delhi, Aug. 29 (UNI) - Government-owned Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have been placed 104 and 228 respectively in the American Financial Magazine 'Fortune's annual assessment of the 500 biggest companies in the world outside the U.S.A.

While IOC's position has not changed from the previous year, SAIL moved up from 265 to its present position of 228, "Fortune" said in its survey for 1979.

There are 130 Japanese, 87 British and 63 West German companies in the 500. Adding French, Canadian and Swedish companies, the six countries together would account for 377 of the 500.

Among the developing countries, South Korea with ten companies is in the lead followed by Brazil (seven) and Mexico (three).

In all, 62 of the 500 are petroleum companies and in 16 of the 35 countries represented, oil companies are the largest.

The company topping the 500 listed is the Royal Dutch/Shell group of Netherlands/Britain, also an oil company.

Impact of power projects

New Delhi, Aug 29 (UNI) - A recent study conducted on behalf of the University Grants Commission has revealed that irrigation and hydro-electric dprojects have done more harm than good to the entire Western Ghats mountain range in the South West of India.

While major rivers like the Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri all originate on the Western Ghats and the region where the hills of the Ghats merge with the Deccan Plateau furnishes ideal conditions for the construction of irrigation projects, little thought appears to have been given to the wide-ranging consequences of Panshet, Kabini and Bhawanisagar dams which were completed in recent years, says the study.

The study conducted by Madhav Gadgil of the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore, says the large impact of the irrigation and hydro-electric projects on the Western Ghats has sharply reduced the biological diversity of this region. These projects have selectively affected high-rainfall areas, and areas near watercourses which tend to harbour evergreen tree species.

Chilli and cancer

New Delhi (IBS) - The common green chilli, or capsicum annumi, has been found to be the most fertile source of L-asparaginase, an anti-cancer enzyme used in the treatment of lymphatic leukaemias in children. The enzyme was isolated in a purified form for the first time in the country in 1978 after a five year experimentation. Normally, the enzyme is isolated from bacteria.

Scientists are now working to reduce the isolation cost so that the enzyme could be marketed in the country and fused against the fatal and much-dreaded disease.

Prohibition lifted

New Delhi (IBS) - Prohibition in Bihar is lifted and licensed liquor shops will be allowed to reopen September 1. In the rural or tribal areas, liquor shops will not be permitted, but tribals, who have always brewed or distilled their liquor by custom through the centuries, will now be allowed to resume their custom.

The Jagannath Mishra Ministry in the State was forced to take this decision because it could not afford to lose revenue estimated at Rs 300 million which prohibition had so far cost each year. In any case, the administration had found it impossible to enforce prohibition, especially when the surrounding States were 'wet'.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP FOR 7,725

New Delhi (IBS) - During the year ending November, 1979 India granted citizenship to 7,725 people of Indian origin. Since the commencement of the Citizenship Act in 1955, India has granted this facility to 956,804.

During the year, 131 foreigners settled in India and 304 alien women married to Indian citizens were granted citizenship by naturalisation and registration, respectively. Since the commencement of the Act, the total number of such persons has risen to 1,079 and 4373 respectively.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO WEST ASIA

New Delhi: (FOC) - The exodus of Indian workers to West Asia and North Africa for employment continued unabated during 1979.

The External Affairs Minister told the Lok Sabha that Saudi Arabia topped the list followed by the United Arab Emirates, the Sultanate of Oman and Iraq.

THEY WERE ELECTED.

National Association of Canadians of Origins in India.

President:G.Kheterpal(Montreal) Vice-Presidents:**Dr.Satya Bhatnagar** (Ottawa), **Satish Khanna**(Vancouver), **Robinson Koilpillai** (Edmonton) and **G.S.Toor**(Halifax Secretary:**Ramfader Singh** (Ottawa), Treasurer:**Amit Roy** (Toronto).

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visiting the "Gandhiana" section in the Parliament Library in New Delhi.

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Wanted a Canadian/U.S. immigrant or citizen girl for a Jat Sikh boy finishing Ph.D in Chemistry from a Canadian university. The boy is clean shaven, tall and very handsome. Girl's merits main consideration. Caste no bar. M-1725. The Canadian india Times.

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Correspondence invited from young male Doctors, C.A. Engineers, MBA and Professionals, preferably Khatri Caste residing in U.S.A. or Canada for our daughter, 20, beautiful, charming, fair complexioned, height 5'-2" studying B.Ed, Canadian citizen. Parents and relatives well settled in Canada, U.S.A. and India. Please apply with photograph and complete particulars to Box-101, Post Office Station 'C' Montreal, Que. H2L 2J4.

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Suitable match for a handsome boy,23, B.A., D.Pharm. Belongs to well to do respectable family. Caste no bar. Keen to migrate to U.S.A/Canada. Reply in confidence. P.O.Box-796, Waterloo, Ontario. or phone ')519)884-8294.

Indian boy,25, handsome, experience as sales executive looking for a girl, permanent residence. Caste no bar, girl's merits only consideration.Phone 535-1170(416).

Projects for hotel industry

New Delhi, Aug. 29 (UNI) - India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) is likely to secure contracts for two more hotel projects in Iraq.

Corporation sources told UNI that it was making a bid for building a five-star hotel in Baghdad as well as in the oil town of Kirkuk.

Only recently, ITDC was engaged for setting up a four star 250-room hotel at the Communications and Commerce Centre of Mosul and for a five star lakeside resort at Dokan.

The contracts for the hotels at Dokan and Mosul were won by the National Building and Construction Corporation (NBCC) to which ITDC would be prime consultants. It would design the building and also execute interior decoration and kitchen planning. The iraqi Government has asked that the Rs 245 million Mosul unit and the Rs 74.2 million Dokan unit be completed in 21 months.

According to reports from Iraq's State Organisation for Toruism, Iraq immediately needs 10,000 additional rooms, half of them in Baghdad.

Assam quiet

New Delhi (IBS) - With both confronting sides yielding on major points the 10-month-long agitation which virtually paralysed Assam and affected other parts of the country dwindled away. The world 'withdrawn' as used by most newspapers appears to be wrong, since the agitation is not completely off.

The agitators have agreed to lift all economic blockades except that on crude oil production and flow. They have also suspended their other forms of agitation, such as demonstrations and picketing.

The government, for its part, has revoked the two notifications under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act, 1955, and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, 1958, and ordered the release of 77 preventive detenus, reinstated 20 government servants and revoked collective fines imposed on villages and suburbs.

The agitating ringleaders, the All-Assam Students Union and the Gana Sangram Parishad thanked Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Manipur Chief Minister for helping solve the immediate problem which stalled talks.

Indian cosmonaut

New Delhi (IBS) - The Soviet Charge d' Affairs in New Delhi, P. Yakunin has expressed the hope that the Indian Government would soon take a decision on sending an Indian aboard a Soviet spacecraft.

He said an agreement between India and the USSR had already been signed for sending Indian cosmonauts to Moscow for a year or two. It was up to the Indian Government to select the suitable person for the job. Yakunin said that the Soviet Union was ready to train and send as many cosmonauts as possible.

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